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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PREPARED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) AND 1203 (1998) OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998 and 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998. It covers the period since my previous report of 24 December 1998 (S/1998/1221).

II. SITUATION IN KOSOVO

2. The present report addresses humanitarian and human rights aspects of the situation in Kosovo. It is based on contributions provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as by individual Member States. Information provided by the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and by the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is contained in annexes I and II respectively. This information, submitted by organizations directly involved in the monitoring of the situation in Kosovo, should be read as complementing that contained in the present report.

Violence

3. The human rights situation in Kosovo has remained consistently grave for nearly 11 months. The October 1998 ceasefire did reduce the number of internally displaced persons and civilian casualties, the use of heavy weaponry, and the destruction of property and means of livelihood. However, during the reporting period, violence in Kosovo, including violations of the ceasefire, has continued, and the situation of human rights has further deteriorated, culminating with the massacre of Kosovo Albanian civilians in Racak.

4. The most disturbing new element is the spread of violence in Kosovo and the transformation of the nature of that violence. Prior to the ceasefire hostilities were limited to certain geographic locations, with fluid lines of engagement, although sniper fire did occur sporadically outside the discrete

areas of encounter. In many cases, the civilian population fled from threatened locations to areas of perceived relative safety, some to urban areas within Kosovo but many others to exposed conditions with poor access to shelter and food. Following the ceasefire, many internally displaced persons began returning to their homes, but many continue to express fear of government forces and paramilitary units in and around villages. Calculated acts of violence followed by retaliatory measures now occur frequently in cities that, until winter, had been notably exempt from violence, even during the influx of internally displaced persons into urban areas whose social resources were already overtaxed. With the exception of some isolated incidents, the resident communities of Kosovo's large multi-ethnic cities, where most of its population resides, have not turned violently upon each other. However, targeted acts of violence and growing expressions of public rage during the past month might seriously threaten peace in urban areas.

5. In December, field staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia attempted to follow up acts of discriminate violence, interviewing victims, families and community leaders, not only in the immediate aftermath of incidents but long after them. While some violent acts were widely publicized, it would appear that most were less well known, particularly in cases in which the perpetrators, be they Serb police or Kosovo Albanian paramilitary units, still maintained positions or control in or near the area. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights observed that the transformation of the nature of violence in Kosovo had reduced the geographic area of perceived safety and had resulted in a real increase in the number of persons who live in apprehension of direct experience of violence or arbitrary treatment. During this period, assailants have selectively fired directly upon urban sidewalks and cafés, as well as civilian passenger vehicles - in at least one instance, on a car clearly transporting a family group.

6. The violence and arbitrary treatment characterizing this period have surgically targeted influential individuals and localities known for open-mindedness and flexibility in community relations. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights concluded with concern that a message was being transmitted throughout Kosovo, where codes based on individual reputation have for generations governed social relations within and among all regional communities, that a reputation for open-minded and flexible behaviour was no guarantee of personal safety. The responsibility for targeted killings is increasingly a matter of attribution by one side or another. Frequently, assailants have been identified simply as "masked men", and witness interviews by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights have indicated that the "masked men" have exhibited signs of unfamiliarity with their immediate surroundings. Moreover, public responsibility is rarely claimed for acts of violence, further fuelling polarization and fear. Perpetrators of acts of violence, gross official misconduct and crimes against humanity committed throughout the crisis still have not been brought to justice, suggesting that such acts are committed with impunity.

7. A brief summary of casualty figures is insufficient to illustrate how the nature of violence against civilians has been transformed or to suggest how it

has fuelled an atmosphere of fear. A narrative of the time and place of major incidents better suggests how tensions have spread.

8. The abduction and murder on 16-17 December of the deputy mayor of Kosovo Polje, noted in my last report, sparked several days of public protests from the Serb community. On 22 December, armed assailants attacked a café in Kosovska Mitrovica, killing one Kosovo Albanian immediately, while another, who was reportedly a member of the newly created municipal government's local security force, died later of his wounds. On 27 December, Kosovo Albanian paramilitary units claimed responsibility for the 26 December killing of an elderly Serb from the village of Obranza, shot on the doorstep of his home. On 27 December, three Roma were found dead in Kosovska Mitrovica. On 29 December, the bodies of five Kosovo Albanians were found, left alongside roads or bridges, in three municipalities, two in Prizren, two in Kosovska Mitrovica and one on the Pec-Decani road. On 30 December, a Kosovo Albanian was killed near the village of Dremnjak. On 31 December, a Serb janitor in the Urosevac agricultural school was found dead on the outskirts of the town.

9. On 2 January, the bodies of several Serbs were demonstrably left in the Roma neighbourhood of Kosovska Mitrovica. The same day, unknown assailants killed a Kosovo Albanian in front of his house in Stimlje. During the night of 4-5 January, two Kosovo Albanians were killed at a gasoline station in Vitina, south-west of Gnjilane, a region of comparatively little violence. On 5 January, a grenade exploded outside a Serbian café in Pristina, followed by shooting in Pristina, as well as vandalism directed at cafés frequented by Pristina's Albanian community. The 6 January killing outside Pristina of a Serb electric company employee from Kosovo Polje sparked angry armed demonstrations by Serb civilians, who effectively sealed all roads in and out of Pristina on 7 January. On 9 January, one Kosovo Albanian was killed and another wounded by unknown attackers who opened fire on them from a car.

10. On 11 January, the director of the Kosovo Information Centre, Enver Maloku, was killed by unknown assailants while getting out of his car in a Pristina suburb. On the same day, a Kosovo Albanian man was shot and killed in a car near Pec. On 13 January, one Kosovo Albanian man was shot and killed in front of his house in Kosovska Mitrovica by unknown assailants and another was reported to have been killed in Urosevac. Also on 13 January, the mutilated body of a local forest caretaker, a Serb, was discovered at the same spot on a highway outside Pristina where the dead body of Kosovo Polje's deputy mayor had been left less than one month before.

The Racak massacre

11. During the period from 15 to 18 January, fighting occurred in and around the village of Racak, near Stimlje. On 15 January, the Serb police and, as indicated in some reports, paramilitary units entered Racak. On 16 January, the Kosovo Verification Mission reported that the bodies of 45 Kosovo civilians, including 3 women, at least 1 child and several elderly men, were found, 11 in houses, 23 on a rise behind the village and others in various locations in the immediate vicinity of the village. Many of the dead appeared to have been summarily executed, shot at close range in the head and neck. The Council is aware of the developments in the aftermath of the Racak massacre that prompted

the presidential statement of 19 January 1999 (S/PRST/1999/2). Detailed information on this incident was contained in the special report by the Kosovo Verification Mission attached to my letter of 17 January 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council and in the report of the Kosovo Verification Mission attached to my letter of 20 January 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

12. The Special Rapporteur on human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in a statement issued on 16 January from Prague, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in a letter of 19 January to President Milosevic, condemned the massacre and called for an immediate investigation of the Racak deaths. However, investigative and forensic efforts in the wake of this massacre have been wilfully obstructed by the lack of cooperation by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the international community. In an attempt to enter the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to investigate the Racak deaths, the Chief Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Louise Arbour, was turned back, without a visa, at the border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 18 January 1999; the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continues to assert that the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia does not have jurisdiction to investigate alleged war crimes in Kosovo. In order to resolve this problem, the Chief Prosecutor proposed to the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that she would publicly state that her access to Kosovo would not prejudice the position of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on jurisdiction, nor would she use the access as evidence that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has voluntarily submitted to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. The authorities, however, continued to deny the Chief Prosecutor's entry to Kosovo.

13. Meanwhile, on 18 January, the bodies of the victims were moved from the site to Pristina, where autopsies were performed in the presence of monitors of the Kosovo Verification Mission. The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, however, failed to respond to the appeal of the head of a Finnish forensic team to postpone examinations until the arrival of Finnish experts. The forensic team arrived in Pristina on 21 January. By that time, 16 autopsies had been carried out without the Finnish experts being present. The Finnish team, together with Serb and other foreign experts, performed autopsies on the remaining bodies and examined the autopsies performed earlier.

Abductions and taking of hostages

14. During this period, no new information emerged or was volunteered on the whereabouts or fate of persons abducted or reported missing. On 26 December, after the Head of the Kosovo Verification Mission, William Walker, met with the families of persons abducted from Orahovac, the Mission announced that it had opened a special office to investigate reports of abductions. The office, staffed in shifts by two international verifiers, takes testimony on reported abductions.

15. From 24 December to 2 January, during fighting around Podujevo, it was reported that 11 Serbs and Kosovo Albanians were captured by Kosovo Albanian

paramilitaries and released with the intervention of the Kosovo Verification Mission and the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission.

16. On 8 January, as the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Knut Vollebaek, began his visit to Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Kosovo Albanian paramilitary units attacked a Yugoslav Army convoy north-east of Kosovska Mitrovica, capturing eight army personnel, including several conscripts. This action led to the largest build-up of infantry, armour and artillery since the deployment of the Kosovo Verification Mission. Representatives of the Verification Mission initiated negotiations for the captives' release, which continued intensively throughout the Chairman's visit, and, on 13 January, the eight were released. The release did not, however, lead to a reduction of forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia deployed throughout the area. Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Sainovic and all Serbian government officials emphasized that the release of the army personnel had been absolutely unconditional. On 14 January, a communiqué issued by Kosovo Albanian paramilitary units asserted that the eight had been released as part of an exchange for nine "prisoners".

Detention and trials

17. Reports of arbitrary detention and systematic ill-treatment of persons in police detention and under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice continue. Measures that would build confidence among communities are not forthcoming. Of particular importance would be implementation of points 10 and 11 of the 13 October accord between President Slobodan Milosevic and United States Special Envoy Richard Holbrooke, release of information as to the whereabouts of those reported abducted and missing, and full cooperation by all parties with the International Committee of the Red Cross regarding persons held in detention.

18. Court proceedings on criminal charges of alleged terrorist and anti-State activity, as well as conspiracy to aid and abet such activity, continue to be held regularly in all district courts in Kosovo. Related proceedings have also begun in the military courts of Belgrade and Nis. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights continues to monitor proceedings directly and to obtain court records of proceedings it cannot physically attend. The efforts of the Office to illuminate the legal and procedural issues raised by the proceedings have expanded informal working exchanges between and among court officials, prosecutors, defence attorneys, defendants and national and international organizations interested in the administration of justice. As part of this process, the Office makes repeated inquiries into judicial practice in the area of detention. Its consultations have contributed to a re-evaluation of detention decisions in cases throughout Serbia and, in some proceedings in Kosovo, to critical evaluation of evidence previously used to bring criminal charges or to justify continued detention. A small but growing body of precedent is being established as courts have released from detention, or dropped charges against, roughly 40 persons who were the specific subject of inquiry by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. However, hundreds of Kosovo Albanians remain in detention and the wave of violence described in this and my previous report has led to sweep arrests, police detentions, or "informative talks" in the search for perpetrators. As of 18 January, the Serbian Ministry of Justice had not responded to the Office on

approximately 50 inquiries pending since late November. At the political level, no policy on implementation of points 10 and 11 has been enunciated, although existing federal and Serbian laws and procedures already include means for implementing, inter alia, federal and republic-level executive amnesty, termination of proceedings, suspension of charges, mitigation of sentences and release from detention.

19. Several proceedings involving especially large groups of defendants or incidents and operations of an especially sensitive nature were scheduled during the traditional December and January holidays. In monitoring many trials, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has observed violations of domestic judicial procedure in the treatment of selected groups of Kosovo Albanians. Courtroom observation also indicates obvious differences in the physical condition and demeanour of prisoners held in Lipljan and Gnjilane prisons, both under the jurisdiction of the Pristina district prison administration, from those held in the jurisdiction of the Prizren district prison administration. Reports of ill-treatment at Lipljan are received regularly, and two prisoners have already died in custody in Gnjilane. During this period, the Office repeatedly observed the transport of Lipljan prisoners in the 40-member Kosovo Albanian "Orahovac group" by heavily armed special police, who, holding automatic weapons, were permitted by the presiding judge to remain in the courtroom, at a ratio of one policeman to one defendant, instead of regular court guards. Such prisoners were chained on arrival in the courtroom, remained in a submissive head-down position throughout the proceeding, looked to individual police guards before answering even cursory questions put to them by the court and were rechained on removal from the courtroom. In contrast, imprisoned Kosovo Albanians kept in the Prizren prison jurisdiction were transported in handcuffs by prison guards who carried light arms and handguns; prisoners did not appear ill or malnourished, and they looked attorneys, judges and even family members in the eye during court proceedings.

20. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights monitored several trials during this period that included the conviction and sentencing of persons in absentia. As a general rule, persons convicted in absentia received higher sentences than those present for trial.

21. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights monitored trials in which several Kosovo Albanian defendants, in open court testimony, indicated that their statements during police detention and after arraignment before an investigative judge were made under ill-treatment or torture. Of the 26-member "Urosevac group" arrested in June 1998 and brought before the Pristina district court in late December and mid-January, two defendants had died while in police custody, and all nine standing trial (the others were in absentia) claimed that they had been tortured and still had visible traces of injuries inflicted by police and State security officials, including after arraignment. Of the 15-member "Kacanik group" arrested in August 1998 and tried in Pristina in mid-December, all present (eight were in absentia) testified to having been subjected to ill-treatment ranging from beatings to electric shock. Neither the presiding judge nor the prosecutor made further inquiry into these allegations. All members of the group were convicted of sentences ranging from three to nine years, and those sentenced to less than

three years were not released pending appeal, even though such provision exists in domestic law for sentences of under five years.

Forensic investigation of mass graves

22. Following the incident at Gornje Obrinje referred to in my previous report, the Finnish forensic team discussed the matter with the Serb authorities and representatives of Kosovo Albanian paramilitary units. Both parties suggested independently that since for the moment it was dangerous to carry out investigations at Gornje Obrinje (and also Golubovac), the Finnish team should instead start work at other locations currently not under the control of Kosovo Albanian paramilitary units, investigating in the first instance sites at Glodjane and Orahovac. The team, however, did not consider it possible to continue its field work at any other locations and therefore decided to leave Pristina on 20 December for a Christmas break. Under the prevailing circumstances, it remains uncertain whether in the foreseeable future there will be any prospect of making another attempt at Gornje Obrinje.

23. The difficulties experienced by the Finnish forensic team in performing their task were discussed at a meeting with the European Union Heads of Mission, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Vice-Prime Minister and Head of the Government Commission for Cooperation with the Kosovo Verification Mission, Mr. Sainovic, on 29 December 1998 in Belgrade. Mr. Sainovic indicated his Government's readiness to discuss the problems, but only once the Finnish team was back in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Coordination with the Kosovo Verification Mission

24. Since the arrival of the Technical Assessment Team and throughout the build-up of the Kosovo Verification Mission, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has briefed representatives of OSCE and the Kosovo Verification Mission on the situation of human rights and has provided regular introductions to human rights issues to Verification Mission inductees. In December, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided the services of a consultant on mission to the Kosovo Verification Mission, who advised the Mission on plans for sustained human rights training of its verifiers. UNHCR and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights also met with the OSCE Chairman-in-Office and the OSCE secretariat delegation during its mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Humanitarian situation

25. Since late December, more than 20,000 people have fled from some 23 villages in the four municipalities of Decane, Podujevo, Stimlje and Suva Reka. The four days of fighting in late December at Podujevo led to the flight from the suburbs and surrounding villages of an estimated 5,000 people. As little damage was done to buildings, return to the villages started as soon as a ceasefire was brokered. However, following the capture of eight Yugoslav soldiers, tension rose again, leading to new displacement. From a total of 11 villages in the Podujevo-Mitrovica area some 15,000 inhabitants fled, of whom over 5,000 people later returned.

26. In the second week of January, clashes in the Decane municipality prompted some 4,000 people to flee from five villages. UNHCR estimates that over 500 of these have now returned to two of the villages. As a result of serious fighting in Stimlje/Suva Reka and following the massacre in Racak on 15 January, 6,400 Kosovo Albanian civilians fled from six villages.

27. Meanwhile, from some 90 villages, principally in central and western Kosovo, all Serbian inhabitants have left, estimated to total some 1,500 people.

28. Where peace has held, there have been continuing returns, usually slow and gradual. For example, in Malisevo more than half of the 3,000 who left in July have come back, returns are continuing and some normalcy is being established. At Lodja near Pec, work stopped on the school that is to serve as a home for some families while they repair their houses following the murders in the Pec café, but is now expected to start again. Representatives of 20 families from Opertusa, a village in Suva Reka, have asked UNHCR for assistance to return home. At Junik, a village from which 10,000 fled in August, there have been 1,500 returns; however, some trouble between the villagers and the police last week prompted about 200 to flee the village again. Returns to Junik appear to be from Albania and Djakovica and, despite the recent incident, appear to be continuing.

29. At the start of 1999, UNHCR estimated that some 180,000 civilians remained displaced within Kosovo, the vast majority of whom are Kosovo Albanians, including some 5,000 displaced in the last days of 1998. Some 110,000 were thought to have returned to their villages, if not their homes, in the last quarter of 1998. The great majority of these returns were from displacement within Kosovo, but included were some 12,000 returnees from Montenegro. No other significant returns were reported from outside Kosovo.

30. With regard to those still displaced or refugees outside Kosovo as a result of the conflict, at least 20,000 from Kosovo are thought to have moved to other parts of Serbia, and there are indications that the figure may be higher. Some 25,000 displaced persons are in Montenegro. Numbers in neighbouring countries are estimated as follows: Albania, 22,000 (of whom only some 500 remain in the Tropoje district); Bosnia and Herzegovina, 10,000; and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 3,000. It is estimated that some 93,890 persons from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia sought asylum in other countries in Europe in 1998, of whom 85 to 90 per cent are Kosovo Albanians.

31. In the first three weeks of 1999, some 20,000 persons are thought to have fled their homes for reasons of insecurity. Of these and those displaced at the end of 1998, some 7,000 have already been able to return, and a further 3,000 have returned to areas not affected by recent conflict. As at 20 January, UNHCR therefore estimated that some 190,000 remained displaced within Kosovo.

III. OBSERVATIONS

32. I am shocked and dismayed by reports of the atrocities committed in Racak on 15 January and urge the Yugoslav authorities to launch an urgent investigation of this crime with the participation of international experts. Sadly, the massacre and events surrounding it appear indicative of the pattern of disproportionate use of force by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in retaliation for provocations by Kosovo Albanian paramilitaries. It is imperative that the perpetrators be brought to justice in order to deter further violence and to give peace in Kosovo a chance. Any appearance of impunity for the perpetrators could become a real obstacle to the process of finding a peaceful solution to the conflict through negotiation. In this regard, I urge that unconditional respect be given to the authority of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia throughout all of the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

33. The violence since 24 December, and in particular the massacre at Racak on 15 January and subsequent events, has been a major setback for the humanitarian operation, just when the deployment of the Kosovo Verification Mission was beginning to help create and consolidate conditions for return of the internally displaced, even to the most difficult areas such as Malisevo. Civilians have once again had to flee for their lives; many have had to spend bitter nights in the open. Continued violence would undermine what has been achieved by the humanitarian operation to date.

34. Fear of fighting between the security forces and Kosovo Albanian paramilitary units and continued violence against civilians are the overriding obstacle to return and to the sustainability of those returns that have taken place. The humanitarian operation has demonstrated its capacity to deliver large-scale assistance, but without an end to violence and the establishment of a climate of security this will not suffice. I am deeply concerned about the risk of a return to the situation that existed in Kosovo before October 1998, and I urge those in positions of public authority to put an end to the spiral of violence and to seek the path of constructive dialogue.

35. I am increasingly concerned that the spread of violence and the nature of the attacks could lead to a situation of all-out civil war in Kosovo, which might have unpredictable repercussions for the entire region. Violence, from whatever quarter, can only lead to further suffering for the civilian population in Kosovo, which has been the main target and victim of the conflict. Full and unconditional acceptance of peaceful negotiations is the only way to resolve the crisis in Kosovo. I therefore once again urge the parties to engage in negotiations on a peaceful settlement in Kosovo without further delay and without preconditions, as demanded by the international community and, in particular, by the Security Council in its resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998).

36. I support the efforts of OSCE and of the Head of the Kosovo Verification Mission, Mr. Walker, to facilitate such a settlement and call upon the Yugoslav authorities to honour their obligations under the 16 October agreement and to cooperate fully with Mr. Walker and the Kosovo Verification Mission. I also call upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to honour their

obligation to cooperate fully with the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia as requested in Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998) and 1203 (1998).

37. I expect that the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, in consultation with the Head of the Kosovo Verification Mission, will henceforth be in a position to provide the Council with regular information on the political aspects of the situation in Kosovo.

Annex I

Information on the situation in Kosovo and measures taken by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998)

(December 1998-January 1999)

General situation

The tempo and intensity of conflict in Kosovo has increased during the reporting period since 20th December 1998. An emergent cycle of confrontation can be generally described, in no set order, as relatively small-scale Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) attacks on the MUP (Serb police), generally on police vehicles, buildings and individuals; a disproportionate response by the FRY authorities, often in the form of large cordon and search operations by the MUP, supported by the VJ (Yugoslav Army) and occasionally including the use of heavy weapons; resultant population movement and political polarisation of the victims of violence, whatever their ethnic origin; and renewed KLA activity elsewhere. The battle to dominate main roads often provides the catalyst for conflict. While a single day's incidents dominated the last report (the border incident in which 36 members of the KLA were killed and the subsequent murder of six Serbian youths in Pec), this reporting period has seen several serious violations of United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs). The principal areas in which the incidents have occurred are the Podujevo region in northern Kosovo; the Decani area in western Kosovo; and the Stimlje area in central southern Kosovo.

During the period 24-27 December a serious breach of the ceasefire occurred when FRY security forces deployed from Pristina to an airfield base south of Podujevo, North of Pristina. Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM) patrols had previously reported that KLA forces were improving positions overlooking the strategically important Belgrade - Pristina road. Ostensibly on a military training exercise, the VJ forces began fighting with the KLA. The resultant three days of skirmishing led to the displacement of approximately 5000 civilians from surrounding villages Both civilian communities were affected. A KVM-brokered ceasefire ended the fighting in an early indication of the potentially beneficial impact of KVM mediation. The area encompassing the towns of Podujevo and Mitrovica was a focus of renewed tension later in the reporting period when eight disorientated VJ soldiers were captured by the KLA in the area of Bare, North-East of Mitrovica. The VJ, in reaction, deployed the largest force witnessed since the deployment of the KVM. Fighting was limited and the VJ was generally acknowledged to have shown restraint The KVM played a central role in securing the release of the eight soldiers on 13 January and won plaudits. The release did not trigger a reduction in the size of the VJ force in the area. The number of KLA personnel in the area remains high.

A MUP (Serb police) operation was launched in the west of the Province in the district of Decani on 8 January. Police forces engaged with the KLA in Gornji Ratis. An initially company-sized group (100) was reinforced to become a battalion-sized operation (500). Additional support was provided by VJ tanks and armoured vehicles. During the process of trying to sustain a ceasefire, the KVM sustained their first casualties, one UK national and one Serbian national working as an interpreter. Neither injury was life-threatening. There was a brief respite before the fighting resumed.

Stimlje was the third area of major concern and the region in which the most substantial cases of non-compliance occurred. A KLA ambush on a police convoy in the area left three dead, a second attack killed another policeman. The VJ reinforced their positions on the nearby Dulje heights that overlook the Pristina to Prizren road and police clearance operations began. The

villages of Belince, Petrova, Malopoljce and Racak were the most affected. On 16th January, FRY security forces entered the village of Racak, west of Stimlje. On 17th January KVM patrols and other diplomatic observers gained access to the village. They discovered the bodies of 45 Albanian civilians. A woman and young boy were amongst the victims. In a press conference following the discovery the Head of Mission of the KVM, Ambassador Walker, described the killings as a "massacre" and an "unspeakable atrocity" and held FRY security forces responsible. On the 18th January, contrary to arrangements agreed between the OSCE Chairman-in-Office and the FRY Foreign Minister Jovanovic, armed police again entered the village and fighting with the KLA resumed.

A characteristic of the early part of the reporting period was the number of Serb civilian protests. They were initially designed to raise the profile of missing Serbs with international organisations as their target audience. The abduction and murder of the Deputy Mayor of Kosovo Polje led to a hardening of attitudes amongst the Serb community. They formed the Serbian Resistance Movement, led by Mamcilo Trajkovic and buoyed by the support of the Orthodox Church. They demanded more protection from the Belgrade authorities. Calls for the Serbian President Milutinovic or FRY President Milosevic to come to Kosovo proved fruitless. A second Serb murdered in the same area led to significant civil unrest and the blocking of roads into Pristina. Although operations by international organisations was severely affected, the crowd's demands were largely addressed to the Belgrade authorities rather than to any external audience.

The situation of the civilian population

UNHCR estimates that there are currently about 180,000 civilians displaced within Kosovo. 5,000 of these were estimated to be a result of fighting 24-27 December in the area of Podujevo, North of Pristina. 400 IDPs have returned to the villages of Gornji Lapastica and Obrandca within the Podujevo area; UNHCR stated that few had returned to other villages in the region, such as Velika Reka or Donji Lapastica, because of security concerns. On 10 January a KVM team found the nearby village of Perane, normally of some 1,000 inhabitants, empty save for a few men collecting possessions.

Lack of electricity in many villages in Kosovo remains a difficulty and has led, in some instances, to KVM involvement with electricity authorities to facilitate re-connection. In some areas villagers were reluctant to cut wood as an alternative without KVM presence.

Human Rights verifiers in Pec received a number of unsubstantiated reports of maltreatment of the inmates of Dubrava prison, near Istok, North-East of Pec. No international organisation has yet gained access to the premises but it is anticipated that ICRC will shortly do so.

In the last week of 1998 UNHCR delivered humanitarian aid to 14 locations in Kosovo with convoys totalling 78 trucks. 31 trucks carried items supplied by UNHCR; 15 carried food provided by WFP; and five different NGOs supplied the remaining loads. In early 1999 UNHCR continues to lead convoys delivering aid to Orahovac, Glogovac, Urosevac, Prizren, Pec and Klina municipalities. Agencies providing supplies for these deliveries include UNHCR, WFP, Doctors of the World, Mercy Corps International and Children's Aid Direct.

KVM established a permanent presence in Malisevo on 6 January, and reported that some 500 inhabitants have returned. Local Kosovar Albanians estimated the figure at 800. This figure rapidly increased - NGO estimates suggested 1,500 people had returned by mid January. The

police were co-operative and carried out foot patrols in the town. Returnees said they were encouraged by assurances given by Mrs Ogata during her 21 December visit. UNHCR arranged for the delivery of relief aid and shelter repair kits for returnees and liaised with local authorities to open the town's school and hospital and to restore the electricity supply. Inhabitants requested assistance in cleaning polluted wells. UNICEF reported that the campaign to vaccinate children in the town was complete despite difficulties in retrieving information records.

KVM Pristina visited villages in the Stimlje area, 30 kms South-West of Pristina, on 13 January. Verifiers found 50 people in Belince, 350 in Racak and 680 in Malpoljce. 500-600 of these were seen on the road between Stimlje and Urosevac moving South-East after the Racak executions and subsequent MUP operations in the area.

Refugee Movement

The OSCE Presence in Albania has reported that there has been little refugee movement across the border between Albania and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia during this reporting period.

The movement of refugees into the north-east of Albania, especially the Has District, increased slightly at the beginning of January, although at this stage the numbers are low. However, the deterioration of the security situation in Kosovo during this reporting period may increase this number.

The refugee situation remained generally settled, although some internal movement within Albania took place. Shortage of food supplies continued to be a key problem for those who did not move from Bajram Curri in the north-east of the country under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) relocation programme.

The Albanian Government Office for Refugees started the re-registration process of refugees from Kosovo following the great difficulties experienced in keeping track of the number of refugees in the country. The process is proceeding very slowly due to organisational and technical problems but is officially due to finish in mid-February.

Kosovo conflict spillover potential

The OSCE Presence in Albania, the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje and the OSCE Missions to Bosnia and Herzegovina and to Croatia continued to follow closely the Kosovo conflict spillover potential.

On the border between Albania and Kosovo (FRY) the reporting period can be characterised as fairly calm although intermittent incidents and a number of clashes occurred close to the border. Yugoslav forces remained on high alert and continued to patrol the border regularly. Movements and observation were hampered by inclement weather and extremely low night temperatures. The Albanian-Montenegrin border crossing point at Hani i Hotit re-opened after being closed to all traffic for two weeks. The KLA maintained a low profile within Albania, although fighters operating in the north-east were observed in cross-border actions. The presence of some KLA in north-east Albania continues, with a number of fighters seen purchasing and transporting food supplies.

In an incident on 31 December, two KLA patrols numbering 15 men, observed north of Kamenica moving towards FRY, opened fire against the FRY border post of Morina. This was followed by mortar fire from FRY into Albanian territory in the direction of Kamenica.

Border incursions by FRY forces have increased over the past two weeks including FRY aerial reconnaissance within Albanian airspace observed and cross-border firing with automatic weapons and mortars. Albanian officials protested at what they saw as a series of border violations by the FRY forces.

On the political side, an unforeseen meeting between Albanian Prime Minister Majko and Opposition and Democratic Party leader Berisha, the first encounter of this nature since the elections of 1997, produced, inter alia, a preliminary agreement on the need for a unified Albanian position on the Kosovo conflict. The agreement to define a common, all-party position on the Kosovo issue is intended to lead, not only to increased co-operation between parties, but to international efforts to arrive at a durable, peaceful solution. Basic principles would include the inviolability of the international borders and the need for self government, expressed through a common platform of all Albanian parties.

This paved the way for meetings of Albanian party leaders across the spectrum with Kosovo Albanian leaders with a view to fostering a unified stand in line with international settlement strategies. In this context, the KLA political leader Demaci held talks with the Albanian President, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister in the first week of January.

The Albanian Parliament issued on 28 December a resolution calling on the international community for increased international commitment to find a solution to the Kosovo crisis.

The OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje has reported that the situation along the Macedonian border with FRY has remained stable and calm. There has been no unusual traffic and border crossings have remained open. Nor has there been any discernible change in the pattern of deployment or activity of the Macedonian security forces. On the political scene, there has been little visible reaction to the deteriorating situation in Kosovo, no official comment from the Government, nor from any of the political parties apart from the leadership of the two principle ethnic Albanian parties. The Democratic Party of Albanians wrote an open letter to the NATO Secretary General calling for NATO military intervention in Kosovo.

Measures taken by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The build up of the Kosovo Verification Mission continued during the period covered by the report. On 12 January the fifth, and last, Regional Centre was opened by the Chairman-in-Office (CiO) in Pristina, the other four being located in Prizren, Pec, Kosovska Mitrovica and Pristina. As of 18 January the Mission's strength stands at 1826 including 960 local staff. The absorption of the Kosovo Diplomatic Observation Mission is complete.

The Chairman-in-Office, the Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Vollebæk visited the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 10 to 12 January. In Belgrade the CiO met with FRY President Milosevic, Foreign Minister Jovanovic as well as representatives of Opposition parties, the independent media and human rights organisations. The CiO urged the FRY authorities to show restraint in Kosovo and in particular asked for a additional time for the KVM to secure the release of the eight VJ soldiers taken hostage by the KLA. He expressed his concern over the lack

of progress in the efforts made to find a political settlement for Kosovo. While the FRY repeated its readiness to co-operate fully with the KVM there was little progress on outstanding operational issues raised by the Mission. The CiO also voiced his concern over the situation for the media and the universities in FRY. In Pristina, Mr. Vollebæk visited the Kosovo Verification Mission and accompanied KVM patrols in the field. He had meetings with the Head of the Temporary Executive Council of Kosovo, Mr. Andelkovic as well as representatives of the Kosovo Albanian and Serb communities. He urged all parties in the conflict to show restraint and to respect the cease-fire. He underlined the importance and urgency of finding a political settlement, and in that respect, urged the Kosovo Albanian leaders to form a common negotiation team. The CiO also visited Montenegro where he had talks with President Djukanovic, Prime Minister Vojanovic and Foreign Minister Perovic. It was noted that both sides where interested in enhanced co-operation and the Montenegrin leadership expressed its support for the Kosovo Verification Mission.

In his address to the Permanent Council on 14 January, the CiO recalled that the Kosovo Verification Mission is the most challenging task which the OSCE has ever taken upon itself. He noted that, beside the practical challenges, the political obstacles were considerable. The FRY authorities had not provided the Mission with the information, access and support it needed. In his meetings with FRY President Milosevic and Foreign Minister Jovanovic, the CiO had made it clear that continued failure to comply with the legitimate demands of the KVM would negatively affect the work of the Mission.

Following a Special Permanent Council meeting on 18 January, its Chairman issued a statement in which he expressed shock of the killing of ethnic Albanian civilians in Kosovo on 15 January and condemned those atrocities which the OSCE mission had determined were committed by FRY military and police against unarmed civilians. He called for a full investigation to be carried out by the FRY authorities and by the International criminal tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in order to bring those responsible for the tragedy to full account.

The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Zivadin Jovanovic, sent a letter to the Chairman-in-Office, Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Vollebæk, on 18 January 1999 in which Ambassador William Walker of the Kosovo Verification Mission was declared persona non grata. An Emergency Meeting of the Informal Ad Hoc "Watch Group" (Kosovo-Sandjak-Voijvodina) was convened next day by the Chair in which Delegations expressed strong support for the Mission and its leadership. A Press Statement was issued after a OSCE Ministerial Troika meeting on 20 January in which the FRY decision was branded "totally unacceptable" and a measure which lead to a "further worsening" of the crisis. The Troika Ministers also condemned the recent killing of more than 40 Kosovo Albanian civilians in Racak, stating that these killings and the lack of co-operation between the FRY government and the OSCE represented a "serious instance of non-compliance".

KVM Operational Status

Personnel	
KVM HQ:	217
KVM Induction Centre instructors:	36
KVM Induction centre under training:	107
KVM Prizren:	142
KVM Mitrovica:	122
KVM Pec:	105
KVM Gnjilane:	47
KVM Pristina:	72
KVM Belgrade:	6
KVM Skopje:	4
KVM Associated (temporary) members:	8
KVM International staff (all locations):	866
KVM Local Staff (all locations):	960
Total:	1826

Vehicles			
Armoured:	91 (including 10 Ambulances)	Soft skin:	164

Annex II

Letter dated 22 January 1999 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to bring you up to date with regard to the actions and decisions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the Kosovo crisis. As you know, the situation has deteriorated significantly in recent weeks culminating in the massacre of Kosovar Albanians in the village of Racak last Friday.

Following its meeting on 17 January to assess the situation, the North Atlantic Council called on the Yugoslav authorities to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, and to take immediate steps to bring those responsible for the massacre to justice. It also expressed its full support for the mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Kosovo, as established by Security Council resolution 1203 (1998), and called on President Milosevic to comply fully with his commitments to NATO and OSCE, based on Security Council resolution 1199 (1998) and the undertakings provided to the Alliance last October on force levels and posture.

At the request of the Council, NATO's senior military authorities, the Chairman of the Military Committee, General Klaus Naumann, and the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), General Wesley K. Clark, visited President Milosevic personally on 19 January to underline its concern and reinforce the need for him to honour his obligations. Regrettably, until now, he has failed to do so. The North Atlantic Council is accordingly now assessing the situation and considering how best to help the international community achieve a political solution to the crisis.

The North Atlantic Council also agreed on 20 January 1999 that I would provide a report to the United Nations on compliance by the parties to the conflict. Accordingly I enclose, for your information and for distribution as you deem appropriate, an assessment of compliance trends derived from various public and official Alliance sources. The report covers significant trends and incidents over the past month, but is not intended as a complete compilation. As you will see from the report, neither side in the conflict has respected the ceasefire; and there have been a number of cases of kidnappings and attacks by Kosovar armed elements. The activities of the Yugoslav Army (VJ) and the Special Police (MUP), however, have been wholly disproportionate and excessive, particularly bearing in mind the operations conducted during the period from 10 to 16 January 1999.

I will keep you informed of any further important developments and am looking forward to an exchange of views on these and other issues with you on 28 January.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

(Signed) Javier SOLANA

Enclosure

North Atlantic Treaty Organization compliance report for Kosovo

13 December 1998-19 January 1999

Table 1*

United Nations Security Council resolution 1199 (1998)

Resolution tenet		Related activity
1. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Kosovo Albanians: Cease hostilities and maintain ceasefire	13-19 Dec.:	VJ units begin deployment to Podujevo area.
		VJ kills 31 Kosovo Albanians crossing border.
		UCK, in separate incidents, kill 8 Serb civilians, 1 MUP officer.
		UCK kidnap and kill Deputy Mayor of Kosovo Polje.
	20-26 Dec.:	UCK attack MUP patrol; 2 UCK killed.
		UCK kill MUP officer in Podujevo, local security official in a café in Kosovska Mitrovica.
		VJ forces, reinforced with armour and artillery, attack villages in and around Podujevo.
	27 Dec.-2 Jan.	VJ continue shelling civilian facilities and UCK positions in and around Podujevo resulting in the deaths of at least 15 Kosovo Albanians.
		UCK kill Serb judge in Podujevo.
	3-9 Jan.:	UCK kill 3 MUP officers in ambush.
		UCK blamed for grenade attack against Serb bar, death of Serb official in Polje, Serb guard at a power plant and 6 MUP.
		UCK capture 8 VJ soldiers (later released, unharmed).
		VJ/MUP shell villages in Podujevo area; attack UCK positions.
	10-16 Jan.:	VJ tanks fire on Lapastika.
		VJ/MUP operations with artillery support in Decane area.
		VJ/MUP operations in Suva Reka and Stimlje.
		VJ heavy shelling in Racak.

Resolution tenet	Related activity
	VJ/MUP believed (including by Head of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Kosovo Verification Mission) to be responsible for 45 civilian deaths in Racak.
2. **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Take steps to improve humanitarian situation.**	On 17 December, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has announced but has not yet implemented plans to build humanitarian centres and new houses and to reconstruct damaged houses. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia operations around Podujevo, Suva Reka have displaced over 7,000 persons.
3. **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Albanian-Kosovars: Enter into dialogue, with international involvement, to end crisis.**	Nothing significant to report.
4. **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Cease all action by security forces affecting the civilian population and order the withdrawal of security units used for civilian repression.**	3-9 Jan.: MUP accused by civilians of firing on villages of Djakavica, Sipitula and Belince. 10-16 Jan.: MUP/VJ forces conduct counter-insurgency operations in Stimlje, Decane, Suva Reka and Racak; see entry 1 above.
5. **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Enable effective and continuous international monitoring, including access and complete freedom of movement.**	Throughout the reporting period, VJ and MUP forces have denied access, in selected areas, to Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission and OSCE personnel.
6. **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Facilitate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes.**	There is no overt example of cooperation by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with UNHCR to assist in the safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons. The most recent fighting in the Stimlje area has created a new situation with estimates of up to 6,000 internally displaced persons fleeing their homes in the Stimlje/Racak regions. Many of these people are without shelter.
7. **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Kosovo Albanians: Set a timetable aimed at confidence-building measures and political solutions.**	Nothing significant to report.
8. **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Cooperate with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the investigation of possible violations.**	10 Dec.: Serb police blocked the Finnish forensics team from carrying out the first exhumations of Kosovo massacre victims in a dispute over Serb access to a UCK-controlled area. A Serb contingent, consisting of an associate police commander and nearly two dozen policemen wearing flak jackets and carrying automatic weapons, stopped the Finnish convoy on the road to Trstenik. The UCK in the area said that the police were unwelcome but that the Finnish team could proceed. The Serb police

Resolution tenet	Related activity
	were not satisfied with this arrangement and therefore prohibited the investigators from proceeding to the grave site. The Finnish team leader has accused the Serb side of obstruction, adding that the Serb action violated the diplomatic immunity of the Finnish Ambassador for Human Rights who accompanied the team.
	19 Jan.: The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia denied the chief of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Louise Arbour, entry to Kosovo to evaluate the alleged massacre of 45 civilians in Racak. The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have moved the bodies from a mosque in Racak to Pristina and have begun their own autopsies.
9. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Bring to justice security force members involved in mistreatment of civilians and the deliberate destruction of property.	There is no indication that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has assisted in this effort. See entry 8 above.
10. Kosovo Albanian leadership: Condemn all terrorist activity.	There has been no public declaration by either the political or the military leadership to denounce alleged UCK acts of terrorism during the reporting period.

* MUP = Special Police;

UCK = Kosovo Liberation Army;

VJ = Yugoslav Army.

Table 2*

Modalities for Kosovo Federal Republic of Yugoslavia security force reductions and operations agreed to by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 25 October 1998

Modality	Actions by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
1. Special Police units deployed to Kosovo after February 1998 will be withdrawn from Kosovo. Combined police/Special Police strength in Kosovo will be reduced to their February 1998 duty level.	There is strong evidence that Special Police detachments from Serbia proper continue to operate within Kosovo. There are no indications that externally based detachments are being withdrawn.
2. Any heavy weapons (12.7 mm and above) or equipment brought into Kosovo or transferred from the VJ to the police/Special Police after February 1998 will be withdrawn from Kosovo or returned to the VJ.	In violation of this provision, MUP has and is employing heavy weaponry in Kosovo.
3. Police/Special Police will resume their normal peacetime activities. Heavy weapons and equipment remaining under MUP control in Kosovo will be returned to cantonments and police stations.	See table 1, entry 4. Excessive traffic patrolling, fortification of observation posts and unauthorized checkpoints continue.
4. All VJ units and additional equipment brought into Kosovo after February 1998 will be withdrawn from Kosovo.	VJ forces may have been reinforced with personnel from outside Kosovo.
5. Except for those VJ currently augmenting border guards, all VJ elements remaining in Kosovo will return to garrison, with agreed exceptions.	VJ units clearly began to violate this requirement in mid-December and continue to deploy units above the agreed-to limits in size and location.
6. VJ and MUP commanders will provide to the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission/OSCE detailed weekly reports on manning, weapons and activities of their forces and will provide immediate notification and explanation to the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission/OSCE of any deployment contrary to these provisions.	VJ and MUP reporting has been inaccurate and misleading. VJ and MUP units have failed to account for equipment and personnel numbers and activities.
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia-Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission verification modalities	
7. All checkpoints will be dismantled.	MUP continue to maintain and build unauthorized checkpoints throughout Kosovo. Some include kitchens and sleeping facilities.
8. In case of incidents of increased tension, the police will have the right, upon notifying the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission/OSCE, to perform patrol duties in armoured vehicles.	See entry 6 above. Notification is usually relayed after the fact as a statement of action already carried out.

* MUP = Special Police;

VJ = Yugoslav Army.

Table 3*

United Nations Security Council resolution 1203 (1998)

Resolution tenet	Related activity
1. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Cooperate fully with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Kosovo Verification Mission and Air Verification Mission.	Kosovo Air Verification Mission continues uninhibited with full support of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On 18 January, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia declared the Head of the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission, Ambassador William Walker, "persona non grata" and ordered him to leave the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia within 48 hours.
2. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Comply immediately with Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998).	Offensive operations conducted by VJ and MUP forces, inter alia, from 23 to 27 December in the Podujevo area and, from 15 to 21 January in the Stimlje region. See table 1, entries 1 and 4.
3. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Kosovo Albanians: Respect freedom of movement of OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission and other international personnel.	Both parties prohibit access in some areas and at some facilities. To date, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has not allowed Kosovo Verification Mission personnel access to border operations nor to some MUP facilities.
4. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Ensure the safety and security of all diplomatic personnel, including OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission personnel and all international and non-governmental organization humanitarian personnel.	On 17 January, without warning, MUP began mortar and automatic weapons fire in Racak, seriously endangering Kosovo Verification Mission personnel in the vicinity.
5. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Kosovo Albanians: Ensure personnel are not subject to the threat or use of force or interference of any kind.	On 15 January, UCK small arms fire wounded two Kosovo Verification Mission personnel. UCK claims firing was not intentional.
6. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Kosovo Albanians: Cooperate with international efforts to improve the humanitarian situation and avert pending humanitarian crisis.	Nothing significant to report.
7. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Create the conditions that allow internally displaced persons to return home.	See table 1, entry 6.
8. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Conduct prompt and complete investigation of all atrocities committed against civilians through the Hague-based International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.	See table 1, entry 8.

* MUP = Special Police;

UCK = Kosovo Liberation Army;

VJ = Yugoslav Army.